

1 THE VELEZ LAW FIRM, P.C.  
MARK P. VELEZ (SBN 163484)  
2 NATALYA V. GRUNWALD (SBN 265084)  
3010 Lava Ridge Court, Suite 180  
3 Roseville, CA 95661  
Telephone: (916) 774-2720  
4 Facsimile: (916) 774-2730  
E-mail: velezlaw@live.com

5 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
6 KYONA SANDERS

7 HANSON BRIDGETT LLP  
JAHMAL T. DAVIS, SBN 191504  
8 jdavis@hansonbridgett.com  
WARREN HODGES, SBN 287162  
9 whodges@hansonbridgett.com  
425 Market Street, 26th Floor  
10 San Francisco, California 94105  
Telephone: (415) 777-3200  
11 Facsimile: (415) 541-9366

12 Attorneys for Defendant  
13 SUTTER VALLEY MEDICAL FOUNDATION

14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
15 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
16

17 KYONA SANDERS,  
18 Plaintiff,  
19 v.

20 SUTTER VALLEY MEDICAL  
FOUNDATION,  
21 Defendant.  
22

No. 2:23-cv-0589 TLN DB

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

23 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS.

24 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of  
25 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure  
26 and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly,  
27 the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective  
28 Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures

1 or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends  
2 only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the  
3 applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that  
4 this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal;  
5 Civil Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be  
6 applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

7 2. DEFINITIONS.

8 2.1 Challenging Party: A Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of  
9 information or items under this Order.

10 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: Information (regardless of how it is  
11 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of  
12 Civil Procedure 26(c).

13 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well  
14 as their support staff).

15 2.4 Designating Party: A Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
16 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."

17 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: All items or information, regardless of the  
18 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,  
19 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or  
20 responses to discovery in this matter.

21 2.6 Expert: A person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to  
22 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a  
23 consultant in this action.

24 2.7 House Counsel: Attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House  
25 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

26 2.8 Non-Party: Any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
27 entity not named as a Party to this action.

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1           2.9    Outside Counsel of Record: Attorneys who are not employees of a party to this  
2 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action  
3 on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

4           2.10   Party: Any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
5 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

6           2.11   Producing Party: A Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
7 Material in this action.

8           2.12   Professional Vendors: Persons or entities that provide litigation support services  
9 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,  
10 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

11          2.13   Protected Material: Any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
12 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

13          2.14   Receiving Party: A Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
14 Producing Party.

15   3.    SCOPE.

16           The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material  
17 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all  
18 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
19 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.  
20 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following  
21 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving  
22 Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of  
23 publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record  
24 through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the  
25 disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the  
26 information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use  
27 of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

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1 4. DURATION.

2 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this  
3 Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order  
4 otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and  
5 defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion  
6 and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the  
7 time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

8 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL.

9 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or  
10 Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to  
11 limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The  
12 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or  
13 oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,  
14 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within  
15 the ambit of this Order.

16 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown  
17 to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily  
18 encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens  
19 on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

20 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for  
21 protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties  
22 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

23 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see,  
24 e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or  
25 Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated  
26 before the material is disclosed or produced.

27 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

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1 (a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but  
2 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party  
3 affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion  
4 or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly  
5 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

6 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
7 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material  
8 it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the  
9 material made available for inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting  
10 Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must  
11 determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then,  
12 before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL”  
13 legend to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on  
14 a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
15 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

16 (b) For testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
17 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
18 proceeding, all protected testimony.

19 (c) For information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other  
20 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container  
21 or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a  
22 portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent  
23 practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

24 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
25 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s  
26 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
27 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated  
28 in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS.

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 251 within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged

1 designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality  
2 designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation  
3 of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision  
4 must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the  
5 meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

6 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
7 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
8 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.  
9 Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion  
10 to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in  
11 question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until  
12 the court rules on the challenge.

13 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL.

14 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
15 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
16 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to  
17 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has  
18 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
19 DISPOSITION).

20 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in  
21 a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

22 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
23 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
24 information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

25 (a) The Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees  
26 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information  
27 for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is  
28 attached hereto as **Exhibit A**;

1 (b) The officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving  
2 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
3 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (**Exhibit A**);

4 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is  
5 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement  
6 to Be Bound” (**Exhibit A**);

7 (d) The court and its personnel;

8 (e) Court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and  
9 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
10 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (**Exhibit A**);

11 (f) During their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably  
12 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (**Exhibit A**),  
13 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
14 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately  
15 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
16 Stipulated Protective Order; and

17 (g) The author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or  
18 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

19 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
20 LITIGATION.

21 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
22 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party  
23 must:

24 (a) Promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a  
25 copy of the subpoena or court order;

26 (b) Promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the  
27 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this  
28 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

1 (c) Cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
2 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

3 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena  
4 or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL”  
5 before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has  
6 obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and  
7 expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these  
8 provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to  
9 disobey a lawful directive from another court.

10 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS  
11 LITIGATION.

12 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in  
13 this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in  
14 connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order.  
15 Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional  
16 protections.

17 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-  
18 Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the  
19 Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

20 (1) Promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all  
21 of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

22 (2) Promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in  
23 this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the  
24 information requested; and

25 (3) Make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

26 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14  
27 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the  
28 Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely

1 seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or  
2 control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination  
3 by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense  
4 of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

5 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL.

6 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected  
7 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order,  
8 the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized  
9 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c)  
10 inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this  
11 Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to  
12 Be Bound” that is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

13 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
14 MATERIAL.

15 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently  
16 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the  
17 Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision  
18 is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that  
19 provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d)  
20 and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or  
21 information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may  
22 incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

23 12. MISCELLANEOUS.

24 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to  
25 seek its modification by the court in the future.

26 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order  
27 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
28 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no

1 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by  
2 this Protective Order.

3       12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party  
4 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the  
5 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected  
6 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under seal  
7 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant  
8 to Civil Local Rule 141, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected  
9 Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under  
10 the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local  
11 Rule 141 is denied by the court, the Clerk will return to the Receiving Party the documents for which  
12 sealing has been denied.

13       13. FINAL DISPOSITION.

14       Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
15 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.  
16 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,  
17 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether  
18 the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written  
19 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party)  
20 by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material  
21 that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,  
22 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the  
23 Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy  
24 of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda,  
25 correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant  
26 and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival  
27 copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set  
28 forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

**IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.**

DATED: July 24, 2023

THE VELEZ LAW FIRM, P.C.

By: /s/ Mark P. Velez

MARK P. VELEZ

NATALYA V. GRUNWALD

Attorneys for Plaintiff KYONA SANDERS

DATED: July 24, 2023

HANSON BRIDGETT LLP

By: /s/ Warren Hodges

JAHMAL T. DAVIS

WARREN HODGES

Attorneys for Defendant

SUTTER VALLEY MEDICAL FOUNDATION

**ORDER**

Pursuant to the parties' stipulation, IT IS SO ORDERED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT:

1. Requests to seal documents shall be made by motion before the same judge who will decide the matter related to that request to seal.

2. The designation of documents (including transcripts of testimony) as confidential pursuant to this order does not automatically entitle the parties to file such a document with the court under seal. Parties are advised that any request to seal documents in this district is governed by Local Rule 141. In brief, Local Rule 141 provides that documents may only be sealed by a written order of the court after a specific request to seal has been made. L.R. 141(a). However, a mere request to seal is not enough under the local rules. In particular, Local Rule 141(b) requires that "[t]he 'Request to Seal Documents' shall set forth the statutory or other authority for sealing, the requested duration, the identity, by name or category, of persons to be permitted access to the document, and all relevant information." L.R. 141(b).

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1           3. A request to seal material must normally meet the high threshold of showing that  
2 “compelling reasons” support secrecy; however, where the material is, at most, “tangentially  
3 related” to the merits of a case, the request to seal may be granted on a showing of “good cause.”  
4 Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096-1102 (9th Cir. 2016); Kamakana  
5 v. City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-80 (9th Cir. 2006).

6           4. Nothing in this order shall limit the testimony of parties or non-parties, or the use of  
7 certain documents, at any court hearing or trial – such determinations will only be made by the court  
8 at the hearing or trial, or upon an appropriate motion.

9           5. With respect to motions regarding any disputes concerning this protective order which  
10 the parties cannot informally resolve, the parties shall follow the procedures outlined in Local Rule  
11 251. Absent a showing of good cause, the court will not hear discovery disputes on an ex parte basis  
12 or on shortened time.

13           6. The parties may not modify the terms of this Protective Order without the court’s  
14 approval. If the parties agree to a potential modification, they shall submit a stipulation and  
15 proposed order for the court’s consideration.

16           7. Pursuant to Local Rule 141.1(f), the court will not retain jurisdiction over enforcement  
17 of the terms of this Protective Order after the action is terminated.

18           8. Any provision in the parties’ stipulation that is in conflict with anything in this order is  
19 hereby DISAPPROVED.

20 DATED: July 31, 2023

/s/ DEBORAH BARNES  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

# EXHIBIT A

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**EXHIBIT A**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
AND  
AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY PROTECTIVE ORDER**

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has read the Protective Order attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned understands that the terms of the Protective Order obligate him/her to use documents designated CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the Order, and not to disclose any such documents or information derived directly therefrom to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Protective Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature